

Terrestrial Animal Health Standards
Commission Report - March 2008

CHAPTER 2.3.15.

CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA

Article 2.3.15.1.

For the purposes of the *Terrestrial Code*, the *incubation period* for contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) shall be 6 months.

For the purpose of this chapter, a *case* of CBPP means an animal infected with *Mycoplasma mycoides* subsp. *mycoides* SC (*MmmSC*), and freedom from CBPP means freedom from *MmmSC* infection.

For the purpose of this chapter, susceptible animals include domestic cattle (*Bos indicus* and *B. taurus*) and water buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*).

For the purposes of *international trade*, this chapter deals not only with the occurrence of clinical signs caused by *MmmSC*, but also with the presence of infection with *MmmSC* in the absence of clinical signs.

The following defines the occurrence of *MmmSC* infection:

1. *MmmSC* has been isolated and identified as such from an animal, embryos, oocytes or semen; or
2. antibodies to *MmmSC* antigens which are not the consequence of vaccination, or *MmmSC* DNA, have been identified in one or more animals showing pathological lesions consistent with infection with *MmmSC* with or without clinical signs, and epidemiological links to a confirmed *outbreak* of CBPP in susceptible animals.

Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines are described in the *Terrestrial Manual*.

Article 2.3.15.2.

CBPP free country, zone or compartment

To qualify for inclusion in the existing list of CBPP free countries, a **country Member** should:

1. have a record of regular and prompt animal disease reporting;
2. send a declaration to the OIE stating that:
 - a) there has been no *outbreak* of CBPP during the past 24 months;
 - b) no evidence of CBPP infection has been found during the past 24 months;
 - c) no vaccination against CBPP has been carried out during the past 24 months,and supply documented evidence that surveillance for CBPP in accordance with Appendix 3.8.3.

is in operation and that regulatory measures for the prevention and control of CBPP have been implemented;

3. not have imported since the cessation of vaccination any animals vaccinated against CBPP.

The country will be included in the list only after the submitted evidence has been accepted by the OIE. Retention on the list requires that the information 2a), 2b), 2c) and 3 above be re-submitted annually and changes in the epidemiological situation or other significant events should be reported to the OIE according to the requirements in Chapter 1.1.2.

Article 2.3.15.3.

Recovery of free status

When a CBPP *outbreak* occurs in a CBPP free country, *zone* or *compartment*, one of the following waiting periods is required to regain the status of CBPP free country, *zone* or *compartment*:

1. 12 months after the last *case* where a *stamping-out policy* and serological surveillance and strict movement control are applied in accordance with Appendix 3.8.3.;
2. if vaccination was used, 12 months after the slaughter of the last vaccinated animal.

Where a *stamping-out policy* is not practised, the above waiting periods do not apply but Article 2.3.15.2. applies.

Article 2.3.15.4.

Infected country

When the requirements for acceptance as a CBPP free country, *zone* or *compartment* are not fulfilled, a country shall be considered as CBPP infected.

Article 2.3.15.5.

Veterinary Authorities of CBPP free countries, *zones* or *compartments* may prohibit importation or transit through their territory of domestic cattle and water buffalo, from countries and *zones* considered infected with CBPP.

Article 2.3.15.6.

When importing from CBPP free countries, *zones* or *compartments*, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for domestic cattle and water buffaloes

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals showed no clinical sign of CBPP on the day of shipment.

Article 2.3.15.7.

When importing from CBPP infected countries or zones, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for domestic cattle and water buffaloes for slaughter

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the animals:

1. showed no clinical sign of CBPP on the day of shipment;
2. originate from an establishment where no *case* of CBPP was officially reported for the past 6 months,-and
3. are transported directly to the *slaughterhouse* in sealed *vehicles*.

Article 2.3.15.8.

When importing from CBPP infected countries, *Veterinary Authorities* should require:

for *fresh meat* of bovidae

the presentation of an *international veterinary certificate* attesting that the entire consignment of *meat* comes from animals:

1. which showed no lesion of CBPP;
2. which have been slaughtered in an *approved abattoir* and have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections to rule out the presence of CBPP with favourable results.